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o Chinatown. to Chinatown.

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MUSIC HALL-S-A Trip to the Moon.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1892.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Sultan will issue a firman to the new Khedive of Egypt in the same terms as to his father. = M. de Lesseps is critically ill. Steinitz won the eighteenth game in the chess match at Havana, tying the score. == The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs denies that there is any trouble in that country. The Salvation Army again had trouble with the police at Eastbourne.

Domestic .- Claims of the Baltimore's sailors, aggregating \$1,305,000, against Chili, were mailed to the State Department from San Francisco. The majority report of the House Coinage Committee on the Bland bill was made public. == Sarah Althea Terry disappeared at night from : friend's house in San Francisco and police are searching for her. - Preparations are being made on a large scale in Minneapolis for the Re- made up by the election inspectors on the night publican National Convention. === Printing presses in Boston could not run because of the aurora borealis.

City and Suburban.-Thirteen hundred and thirty-eight immigrants were stopped at Quarafitine; one woman was sick and had symptoms like typhus. == II. Ten Brook Gamage, an eccentric old man, was found dead in his room at the University Building. - Senator Hill was in conwith his lieutenants at the Hotel Normandie. == Dr. C. H. Parkhurst delivered a scathing sermon against the city officials who fail to execute the laws. == A concerted attack on exorbitant telephone rentals was put on foot. General Stewart L. Woodford lectured to young perpetrated these crimes. If they are not demen on "Personal Political Duty."

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day Rain, turning into snow; warmer, followed by colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees: lowest, 19: average, 32 3-8.

The second of the series of Sunday evening lectures to young men in the Church of the Divine Paternity was given last night by General Stewart L. Woodford, His subject, like all the others in the series, was eminently practical-" Personal Political Duty"-and it was treated by a practical man in a practical way. General Woodford spoke in an earnest, offhand manner and made many effective points. A large audience was both entertained and in structed by his address, which will be found in full on another page of to-day's TRIBUNE.

The Health authorities are showing a keen appreciation of the necessity of taking unusua precautions to prevent the spread of typhus fever. Special vigilance is demanded on the part of the Quarantine efficers, who doubtless feel bound not to make a second bad blunder. Yesterday they detained not less than 1,330 ar- of things in a free country, and that cannot riving immigrants. Some of these aroused reas nable suspicion; the others were kept from landing on general principles. In a matter of this kind it is certainly better to ear in going Democrats to say how the atonement shall be too far than in not going far enough. The greatest good of the greatest number is the rule that ought to be controlling. At the same time, in carrying it out care should be taken to avoid making it unnecessarily irksome or op-

Our Albany correspondence this morning directs attention to the extravagance of the New-York City Senators and Assemblymen as evidenced by the bills making appropriations which they have introduced since the beginning of the session. It is safe to say that the public welfare will be consulted by the defeat of most of these measures. An exception that may be ment oned is the bill authorizing the additional expenditure necessary in order to keep the Museum of Art open on Sundays. The reckless extravagance exhibited in most of these propositions to spend public money is in significant contrast with the meagre appropriation which the Democratic leaders think sufficient for the World's Fair

We have heretofore had occasion to praise Dr. Parkhurst's admirable habit of discussing in his pulpit pressing practical questions and handling them without gloves. Another occasion for commending the course of this fearless and outspoken minister is afforded by the striking address which he made yesterday. It is printed in full in our columns this morning. Dr. Parkhurst took up the question of city iniquity, and denounced in scathing terms the present rulers of "this rum-besotted and Tammany-debauched town." He did not indulge in g'i:tering generalities, but dealt in the coldest kind of concrete facts; and, moreover, on some points he spoke from full personal knowledge, The duty of the Christian portion of the community in the circumstances is not doubtful. Such

an appeal ought to quicken their consciences and spur them to do their full duty when the time for voting comes again.

winter to secure a reduction in telephone charges. The same object has been sought unsuccessfully in the last two Legislatures, but, far from obtaining lower charges, the only tangible result has been an increase of 60 per cent in telephone. rentals. The Telephone Subscribers' Association is greatly in earnest on the subject, but it finds it difficult to get its bill introduced by a Democratic member, which is desirable in order to insure its good standing in a Democratic Legislature. It seems that the telephone company has been long-headed enough to make itself solid" with the Democratic "powers that be in this city by means of good-sized contributions to the Tammany campaign fund. Hence the fight for fair telephone charges is rather uphill work at present. The men engineering it, however, have prepared a definite plan of campaign, and mean to keep at it until justice

THERE MUST BE AN ATONEMENT.

In another part of The Tribune to-day will be found a complete and accurate exposure of the crimes by which the Democratic organization, with Hill at its head, succeeded in stealing the XVth Senate District. The people of New-York ought to be acquainted with the facts set forth in this larticle. Acts done in excess of party zeal are often described by words spoken in a similar spirit, and the temperate citizen who has observed that the earth rolls on in despite of humanity's sins is apt to become too indifferent to charges that seem to have a partisan motive. Mindful of this tendency, we wish to say that the facts detailed in this article are not an ordinary partisan cry of fraud, set up to account for political failure. They are proof of a gigantic and desperate criminal conspiracy undertaken after the State election of 1891 by the Democratic organization under " Ed" Murphy and the Democratic State officers under David B. Hill to reverse the lawfully declared will of the people in four Senate Districts, and they reveal acts committed by the conspirators and their agents in naked and impudent defiance of the law. The fact that such a conspiracy has succeeded is most alarming. The fact that these men had the power to knock down the law, to employ judges in aid of their infamous plot, to disregard honest judges who endeavored to balk them, and finally, to disobey openly, shamelessly and resolutely the unanimous judgment of the highest court in the State, cannot fail to stir the profound indignation of the people. David B. Hill is the principal figure in this

dastardly plot. He arranged it, ordained it and stood behind it at every stage of its development. But he was supported by the entire machinery of his party and by every member of the Democratic State Government. Every Justice of the Supreme Court before whom the matter came on its merits-six Democrats and one Republican-pronounced it illegal and atrocious. The Court of Appeals-five Democrats and two Republicans-united in declaring that the Demoeratic boards of canvassers, by whose acts the erime was accomplished, had done and were doing an intolerable wrong. These decisions, deliberately ignored by the conspirators, have since been misrepresented by their newspaper organs. It is true that the Court of Appeals did not give to the Republicans every relief they sought. It is true that they seemed to avoid certain questions, and that their logic was deplorably weak in dealing with certain But the main question in every case was this: Is it lawful for a board of canvassers to challenge, repudiate, or change the returns as of e'ection day, or to do anything whatever except to declare the results ascertained by a correct process of arithmetic from the returns as furnished by the inspectors? To that question every judge said, "No," positively, and without the smallest condition. If that decision had been obeyed, the steals could not have been Walker were put into the Senate.

It is the duty of every honest citizen, no matter what his politics may be, to speak out freely and story in denunciation of the rascals who nounced, and if their power for further harm is defeat of the Democratic party in the town elections now going on, and in the State election next fall, Republicans will be given clearly to understand that the election of their candidates depends not on the votes cast, but on the will and pleasure of boards of canvassers. They will be served with the notice that we have g t to a point in this Empire State of ours where a junta of political scoundrels can with impunity tear the laws into shreds, snap their fingers at the courts, and create results the opposite of those ordained by the voters. We do not believe that the Democratic masses wish to produce this impression in the minds of their Republican fellow-citizens. But they must bear well in mind that the acts by which David B. Hill, Isaac H. Maynard, Frank Rice, Edward Wennle, Elliott Danforth, Charles F. Tabor and John Bogart succeeded in keeping three Republicans who were elected out of the Senate and putting in three Democrats who were not elected, are acts that go directly to the very root happen without consequences. In one way or another, at one time or another they have got to be atoned. It rests just now with honest The villains who did this thing may made. think they are out of it, but they are not.

THE CZAR AND RUSSIAN SERFDOM.

The report that the Czar of Russia contem plates restoring serfdom among his peasant sub ects is acc mpanied with circumstantial details that unfortunately suggest its authenticity. The events of the last few years, culminating in the general crop failure of 1891 and the present widespread distress among a famine-stricken people, have tended to show that matters in the great Empire were steadily retrograding. Serfdom was abolished by the Emperor Alexander III in 1861. Only three decides, therefore, have been allowed for examination of the workings of emancipation. Up to the time of the liberator's death it was not apparent that, economically, the reform had profited the State. The demands of humanity and civilization were appeased. But the free peasant, dazed and helpless in his new-found liberty, lacking the in centive and environment which in this country have done such wonders for a similar class in our own population. Was unable to fulfil adequately the prescribed duties of even a restricted citizenship, and the communal institutions devised to aid him have since signally failed.

The new plan, which contemplates the storage of one-third of every harvest in communal magazines, for The peasants' support, the sale of onethird to pay local debts to the State, and the retention of the remaining third for the discharge of Government taxes, carries with it a prohibition of removal, and thus practically reduces the peasant to the position he occupied in the days of Paul. A significant feature of the project is the intrusting of its execution to the

ready responsible for nine-tenths of all the pres- he has acted contrary to the ethics of his protude implies.

THE WOOL AND WOOLLENS BILL. Mr. Springer does not profess to be quite delighted with the woollens bill which has been evolved through his dark-lantern process by Democratic members. A Democratic manufacturer from Massachusetts warned his associates on the committee that any reduction of protective duties on woollen goods below 40 per cent would drive back a body of New-England manufacturers, who were ready most generously to go for free wool if they could keep ad valorem duties on goods amounting in some cases to 60 per cent. Another Democratic manufacturer from Wisconsin earnestly protested that a similar back-sliding at the West would result if the protective duties on the goods should be cut; on the higher grades of goods they lought to be above, rather than below, 49 per cent. But the dark-lantern members of the committee had no patience with these beneficiaries of a "robber tariff." and voted for 30 per cent duties on carpets, 35 on dress goods, linings, trimmings and similar goods, 25 to 35 on blankets, 35 per cent on yarns, and 40 per cent on weollen or

worsted cloths and knit goods. Dispatches have pointed out the disgusting fact that the reduction decided upon by the Democratic members is relatively greater on the most costly and finest goods, worn only by the rich, than on the cheaper goods intended for the use of the poorer people. Some Northern Democrats profoundly regret that the demands of Southern members for great reduction of duties caused a decision which they predict will be disastrous. But they have not our sympathy. He who picks out a wolf's den for his sleeping quarters must take his chances. If the wolves are hungry, that is their nature. Wool manufacturers who intrust the power to make laws for them, their industries and their employes, to a body of Scuthern Democrats, Northern Congressmen who put their constituents at the mercy of the same Free-Trade fanatics of the South deserve whatever they would get from the pending bill, and much more. They personally de serve, in fact, the extinction of all duties on woollen goods, which is certain to follow swiftly the abolition of duties on wool.

If a great manufacture could be wired out of existence and then recreated in a few weeks as vigorous and presperous as ever; if the rust ing and destruction of machinery and the dispersion of trained hands would not make it a long, doubtful and difficult process to build up the manufacture again; if the destruction of their means of livelihood for 500,000 people in this country, even for a single month, would not involve terrible suffering and pitiful want which no one but a fanatic or a Democratic partisan could contemplate without a shudder, it would be a good thing to give these tariff-haters their own way for once. The consequences of one such measure as this would suffice to end the tariff struggle for all time to come. It would Democratic members of Congress from the Northern and many from Southern States. It would make some manufacturers wish they had attended an infant school before they joined the Demoeratic party. But the Nation cannot afford to get its education in such an expensive way. It has learned enough, under Republican teaching and from the beneficent results of Protection, even within the last two years, to make the passage of Mr. Springer's bill the death war-

rant of his party. By blessed prosperity, and not by suffering and starvation, the people have learned that consummated. It was by the impudent defiance higher duties on wool and woollens have not of that decision that Nichols, Osborne and made woollen goods more costly. Democratic but the people know what they are paying, and what they were. They have learned that fancy imported goods for fashionable wear cost more than before in some cases, but that more than nine-tenths of the goods worn by Americans not stricken from them by the overwhelming cost not a cent more, and many of them e at less than before the higher duties were imposed. At the same time, the increasing quantity of wool consumed in the manufacture here proves that there is a larger demand for American labor With these facts, there is no excuse whatever for any bill professedly to remove burdens which the people and the manufacturers do not bear. The only effect of such a bill would be to disturb or destroy a presperous industry, and for the benefit of foreigners.

THE NEW PAITH.

The propagation of faith in the Keeley cure for drunkenness is an interesting phenomenon of the time. So much must be admitted even by those who mest strongly deplore the spread of what they deem to be a senseless delusion, and are most indignant at what they call the shameless imposition of a swindle. The bichloride of gold treatment has inspired a multitude of positive de larations which at present cannot be accepted as anything mere than suppositious. But certain facts have been proved, and among them these; that branch of establishments are multiplying and presperous; that Dr. Keeley's revenue is very large and is increasing fast; that a great number of persons who possess at least average intelligence are firm believers in the efficacy of the treatment, in consequence of their own experience and observation; that although the alleged cure has become a common subject of jest it has not yet been made ridiculous, and that up to the present time the known failures and relapses and the suspected injuries are only a minute fraction of the total number of cases which have been treated. These things mean a good deal, though their meaning may have been grossly exaggerated or misrepresented.

There are numerous features of the Keeley faith which are noticeable and curious. One of these, and perhaps the most striking, is the liberation of the patients from a sense of shame for their past degradation. They all become zealous propagandists, solicitous to make their own example and experience efficacious in converting others. They appear to be possessed by a consciousness of betterment and a consequent feeling of gratification so strong and confident as to overpower completely any natural disinclination to make known the conditions from which they believe themselves to have escaped. This free, conspicuous and unquestionably honest advertising accounts in a large measure for the rapid and enormous increase of business which is making the proprietor rich. If the alleged remedy is a genuine specific, this impulse to publicity must be reckoned as one of its merits. If it is a fraud, then the ease with which it enlists promoters is exceedingly unfortunate.

Has it any valid claim to confidence or even to respectful inquiry? That is a question which the medical profession has generally answered in the negative. But that does not finally settle it. Dr. Keeley's character, good or bad, is not a sufficient test. It is not conclusive to say that

ent wrong and misery in the Russian Empire. fession, and violated the virtual contract which It is melancholy, indeed, that the Czar's efforts he made when he received his diploma. The at constructive statesmanship should have led fundamental question is not whether he has ig-Another vigorous effort is to be made this only to the discovery of this bad remedy for a nominiously preferred wealth to honor, putting great evil. The sympathies of the civilized his own immediate material advantage before world will be stirred by this hint of the dark the advantage of the race, but whether he actdays in store for his wretched subjects. Mean- ually has, by luck or skill, provided a means time, the misguided applogists for Russian des- of escape from a terrible evil. Moreover, it is potism, who are more numerous even in this not enough to say that the treatment is not alcountry than they should be, may reflect on the ways effectual. No medical treatment is. The true result to the human race which their atti- pitiful fate of Colonel Mines was impressive, but in reality it disproved nothing which any rational person believed. The world wants to know what the percentige of permanent cures is. And for that knowledge the world will have to wait. But if it should eventually be found that many, or most, or even all of the Keeley patients relapse into intemperance, that would net necessarily condemn the treatment to utter estimate its efficiency in producing longer or shorter periods of abstinence, and the net value of those intervals, taking into account whatever evidence might exist as to other contemporary or subsequent effects, salutary or injurious, upon the human system.

There are not a few persons who would admit for the sake of argument that the treatment produced no effect whatever, except through the inregination-that a sticking-plaster or a glass of water would be quite as efficacious if it could only be invested with the same inspirational potency-and yet who would insist that the alleged bichloride of gold had already justified its application by the sum total of temporary comfort and hope which it had produced. The universal testimony of those whose experience has given them faith is that the treatment completely destroys the desire for liquor. There is a gentleman of high professional and social standing in this city who has been overpowered and presessed by a passion for drink at intervals for the greater part of his life. He declares that during his periods of abstinence, one of which lasted for several years, he was compelled to fight incessantly against an ardent longing, which did not diminish with denial. He received the Keeley treatment months ago, and has not once had the faintest inclination for alcohol since that time. He realizes that the passion may return, but he is profoundly impressed by this totally new experience of tranquillity. On the whole, this is the most interesting individual fact that we have ever come to know respecting the Keeley treatment. It cannot possibly be dismissed as of no importance.

If in this article we have seemed even to incline to a belief that this remedy is what it purports to be we have expressed ourselves badly and we here disayow any such feeling or intention. Our purpose is merely to indicate what we conceive to be the present status of the new faith, and some of the reasons why it flourishes.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street has had a week of unparalleled transactions and great excitement. Brokers have ande enormous commissions, a few great operators have realized millions, and the public and Europe have been enabled to sell an immense quantity of stocks. The selling was so extensive and free that in most stocks an actual decline resulted. Out of the sixty most active stocks, thirty declined and four were unchanged last week, seventeen made slight advances, and only nine gained considerably. Of these eight were connected with the coal transaction, and these gained \$50 25 drive out of public life substantially all the while all other stocks taken together lost \$48 27 in price. This was the culmination of the movement noticed the previous week, when the coal stocks did the rising and others fell. In the two weeks together, Jersey Central has advanced 821 75, Reading \$17, Lackawanna \$14 25, and Delaware and Hudson \$8 75, a total of \$61 75 for four stocks, while all the other stocks taken together have declined in two weeks \$11 62, a onsiderable majority closing lower than two weeks

This is not what men ordinarily call a bull mar ket, nor the sort of thing which usually gives the Street lasting happiness. The public and Europe have unleaded many thousand shares, some from strong boxes where they have been sleeping for many years. The speculators, brokers and banks have the large additional burden, with millions will go to Europe, in cash or products, to may for this fortnight's hurrah, which would be very well if the stocks were sure to become cor-respondingly more valuable. But the two weeks' rise in only four coal stocks is almost \$20,000 one, on the strength of expected economics and profits, while other stocks, as a whole, are not tronger in public estimation. The earnings of 139 milroads in January showed in the aggregate rise of 2.57 per cent, but seventy-three of these powed smaller earnings than a year ago, and six teen others which then reported have not reported

It is fortunate that the exports of products have ever last year was \$20,428,695 and in provisions and cattle, \$1,538,610, though there was a loss of \$6,306,114 in cotton, and a slight less in oil. The aggregate was \$77,045,772, against \$61,549,is3 in the same month last year, and without increase in the remaining exports the month's total would be over \$98,000,000, probably ex eeding by \$35,000,000 the value of imports. Yet, sterling exchange rises, and is near to the sold exporting point. Exports in February thus far have been quite small at New-York, though large at cotton ports; the wheat movement falls off, and even the exports of cotton can hardly be expected to continue large much longer, since 4,070,000 bales have gone out already, and Mr. Ellison estimates that Europe will take for the year about 5,400,000, or 1,330,000 for the remaining six and a half months.

There is a rumor that a gigantic combination is about ready to rush up the price of cotton, which at 7.19 cents for middling uplands last week has been the lowest for many years. Superabundant and cheap money favor the scheme. But banks and others need to remember that foreign stocks of cotton are extraordinary, and British consumption practically not increasing, and receipts from plantations during two weeks of February have been 374,878 bales, against 300,997 for the same weeks last year, when the crop was over 8,500, on bales, though only 7,111,703 bales had then come into sight, but now 7,530,197 since Sentember 1. Exports for that period are but 33,000 bales larger, and takings of spinners but 57,000 baige larger. Such figures scarcely encourage a rampant speculation.

Wheat has risen over 3 cents during the past week, Western receipts having quite sharply decreased. But exports are shrinking also, in two weeks of February being 8,382,074 bushels from oth coasts. The theory that poverty-stricken Europeans are going to eat just as much American wheat at over \$1 per bushel as they would eat in ordinary years of tye at a much lower price is not yet sustained by the course of foreign markets. Much more wheat will go abroad, but if anybody imagines that the quantity will be the same no matter what the price he is likely to have trouble. Corn has declined 1 3-4 cents with heavy Western receipts, though the exports also continue very large, about 3,500,000 bushels per week, which lessens to some extent the demand for wheat. Oats are practically unchanged, and pork products. There is some talk, since the House committee

decided on the Silver bill, about trading in gold at the Stock Exchange, and a probable premium. The chance that any such bill can become a law is not worth betting on, even at odds, but there are people who think its passage by the House may cause alarm, in connection with the falling gold reserves of the Treasury and the rising rate of foreign exchange. The new Treasury regula-State bureaucracy, whose malign influence is al- by keeping his discovery or invention a secret tion under which transfers are refused unless

actual gold is deposited, has reminded people afresh that the Treasury stock of gold in excess of certificates has been reduced in three years from about \$197,000,000 to \$119,722,248, and that silver coin and all notes are flowing back into the Treasury. The proportion of payments through the Custom House here for ten days of February and the two previous months compares

February, 10 days 29.6 January 14.5

The character of payments indicates that the outside demand for money is comparatively slack at this season, although the month's payments through cleating houses are larger in volume than at the same time last year, in the first week of February by 13 per cent and in the second week by 12 per cent. The present volume of currency s a constant incentive to dangerous speculation, These facts are not a cause for alarm, but render gambling fever unusually risky. Such a period disuse and contempt. We should then have to of excitement could do nothing but harm to the great industries, which at present are showing steady improvement. The weekly output of pigiron February 1 was 187,383 tons, against 188, 135 December 1, the maximum thus far, which auses some accumulation of stocks, and yet no considerable weakness in prices.

> WHY THE AURORA DESERVES STUDY. In an auroral display like that of Saturday evening that which interests most people is its general aspect, the magnificence of the blaze, and its fluctuating brilliancy and color. But careful bardly remembered against him. His tremendous study of its details by accurate observers would prove of great value to science. There are many failed. It had long since become evident that things which data of this sort may help us to discover.

One is the height to which the atmosphere extends above the earth. This distance was formerly estimated at from forty-five to fifty miles, the refraction of fight at sunrise and sunset by the air being used as the Mais of computation. But it has been found, from simultaneous observations of meteors, at points far enough apart to give a large angle, that these bodies, made incandescent by friction with the asmosphere, were at least 100 miles above the earth when first seen aglow. Similar calculations from single features of an aurora have led to the belief that the limits are still further away. Dr. Veeder thinks the display of January 5, 1892, had an altitude of 175 miles; and as this manifestation is atmospheric, we may have to modify our figures still further.

The close general correspondence, in point of time, between the "northern lights" and disturbances of the earth's magnetism, is already well established; but there is much yet to be learned about the mechanism of the relationship In both phenomena there is an almost constant quiver. Some unseen and mysterious influence from illimitable space smites our little globe; and instantly the atmosphere about us pulsates with flame, and over a large part of the earth compass needles go into hysteries. What connection is there between each spasm of the one fantastic performance and of the other?

Again, what is the exciting cause itself? Magectism, we say, from the sun. In what manner does this disturbance proceed? Professor Bige low's studies of terrestrial magnetism lead him to believe that there are two sets of magnetic radiations from the sun to the earth, one in straight lines parallel to light-rays, the other originating in the coronal envelope of the central orb, and following curved lines that impinge upon the earth almost perpendicularly to the ecliptic. How much of one of these magnetic storms is due to impulses directed along the one route, and how much to the other? Professor Bigelow is, we believe, wrestling with that very problem just now, and with good prospects of solving it. As one step toward reaching that result, he has invented a special instrument for use in measuring the curvature of auroral streamers. It is hard to avoid asking again, right here, what is the nature of that wonderful medium, the universal ether, through which is propagated these marvellous forces from one heavenly body to another?

Then, too, how is magnetic impulse generated? What takes place on the sun, or in the sun? The periods of greatest auroral frequency are usually coincident with those of greatest sunspot abundance; and many single exhibitions, like that of last Saturday evening, are simultaneous with the appearance of such huge spots or spot groups as the one several times mentioned in The Tribune within a few days; but sometimes spots are a public in the humor to sell rather than to buy sun's luminous covering is being violently agitated, and rapid changes in the shape and size and position of the spots occur; and in the other a more quiet condition prevails in the chotosphere around the craters. But how do the terrific explosions, upheavals and general turbulence in that blazing sea excite and give out electricity? Widely extended, precise and systematic observations of auroras may aid in finding answers to all of these and some other

To Judge Maynard, of the Couff of Appeals: If you possessed a realizing sense, you would been heavy. In January, the gain in breadsturts card the ermine and clothe yourself in sackcloth

> How the Democrats at Albany feel regarding the Ballot Reform bill may be judged from the sceering remarks made by identenant-Governor Sheehan when Senator O'Connor, acting for Mr. Saxten, introduced it. "Would the Senator like to have it ordered to a third reading?" said the presiding officer. After such a greeting, no one need be in doubt as to the way the majority will treat this valuable and non-partison measure

> If David B. Hill is keeping his eyes open, h must see some uncommonly large-sized and legible handwriting on the wall.

PERSONAL

The oldest Unitarian minister now living is probably the Rev. Thomas Treadwell Stone, D. D., of Providence, who completed his ninety-first year last week. He is vigorous enough to address a meeting of ministers, and did so last Monday.

Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, now a resident of Washington, has been suffering acutely from the grip. A public subscription has been started in La Fleche France, the birthplace of Leo Delibes, for the erection of a monument to that composer. Delibes has many admirers in his native country, and the subscription promises to be large.

Admiral Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, G. C. B. who has just died in England, was the senior admiral of the Royal Navy, and enjoyed the distinction of be ing the only admiral whose name was kept on the active list after his retirement from active service. He was born on April 12, 1791, at Halifax, N. 8 His father, Featherstone Wallace, was chief clerk of the Navy Yard at Halifax. Sir Provo was placed the payrolls of the navy when he was four years old, nd in 1804 he made his first voyage in the Cle He saw much service against the French and was In 1812 he was attached to the Shannen. This ship captured the United States ship Chesapeake off Boston on June 1, 1813, after the gallant Lawrence had lost his life. Sir Provo was a second lieutenant on this occasion and his captain, Broke, having been terribly wounded, and the first lieutenant killed, the command devolved on him. The fight lasted fifteen mir ates, during which time about 100 men on both and all the principal officers were killed. For his The old Admiral ways spoke of his American opponents with admiration, and attributed the victory of his side largely to luck. He had years of experience afterward, and rose by slow degrees to the rank of Admiral in 1503, when he left the active service, In 1877 he was made Admiral of the Fleet. He never saw a doctor willingly but once in his life. For nearly twenty years he had been bedridden from gout, but his mind was unclouded. He had lived hard and drunk hard in his youth. In his later years he had his libble always by his side. The old Admiral aways spoke of his American oppo

Henshaw Dana, the composer, in whose some of his own music was performed a week ago at

LONDON NOTES OXFORD AND THE PROPOSED NEWMAN STATUE-ELEGIES AND THE LAUREATE. SHIP-SOME PECULIARITIES OF

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH. London, January 30. The eminent Frotestants who wish to set us a statue to that eminent ex-Protestant; the late Cardinal Newman, are not to have their wish without opposition. Oxford herself is opposing this lapidary scheme. That somewhat reposeful city was this week the scene of a great public meeting, to protest against the grant of a site upon municipal soil for this statue. Town and Gown united in the protest. Mr. Charles Underhill, a councillor of Oxford, presided; and among those over whom he presided were many dignitaries of the University. It was an open meeting, and there were partisans of both sided but the overwhelming sense of it was against the proposal. Nor is this opposition too late. It was said some time ago that the City Council had granted the ground asked for in Broad-st. It turns out that no grant has been made, but that a committee had recommended it; which is

different.

No hostility is so hurtful to a man's fame as injudicious friendship, and Newman's injudicious friends seem likely enough to disturb his hold on the good will of this generation. When he died, his virtues and his genius had won for him a sort of popular absolution. His apostasy was effort to undo the work of the Reformation had neither England nor the Church of Eng-Neither the land could be Romanized. Queen nor the Archbishop of Canterbury was to go to Canossa. The Protestant spirit, in its nositive, if not in its most aggressive form; had proved too stanch to be shaken. England was not seduced from her faith, and it was felt that the stability of mind which had resisted Newman's seductiveness might be depended on. So Newman was half contemptuously forgiven for the evil he had tried to do. The failure of his attempt was accepted as an excuse for the attempt. England preferred to remember what was best in the sympathetic figure which had gone from among her people. She lavished eulogies on him, and buried him with anthems of praise.

This it was, perhaps, which misled the less judicious among his admirers. The Roman Catholics thought they saw a chance, and under the Duke of Norfolk's lead started this project of a statue to Newman over against the Martyre Memorial at Oxford. I do not wish to speak as if all danger were over, but it looks to-day as if their zeal had overshot the mark. Oxford does not seem ready yet to renounce her testimony to Cranmer, and Latimer, and Ridley. The speeches at Tuesday's meeting were in a strongly, I might say sternly, Protestant tone. What had Newman done for Oxford and for England? asked the President; who added:

"The glorious martyrs whose monuments we have in Oxford gave to this country civil and religious liberty and an open Bible, and I ask you, Do you wish to have these things undone?"

Canon Ince, Regius Professor of Divinity, flung off his robes and spoke as a Protestant Englishman of no party, whether in Church or State. The movement against the statue is identified with no party; it is the general sentiment of the community which he invoked. He asked, which of the two halves of Newman's career is it intended to commemorate? "Do we wish to raise a statue to a Roman Cardinal, and glorify in his person the triumphs of Ultramontane Romanism, whose policy was, and is, to thwart free expression of thought and the accepted methods of modern civilization?" Who proposed it? Not the City. Not the University. It came from a body of subscribers, chiefly Roman Catholic, headed by the lay representative of Romanism in England, the Duke of Norfolk. The Warden of New College joined in the remonstrance. So did the Provost of Oriel, Newman's college, and it was stated that both Oriel and Trinity, the two colleges with which Newman was connected, had refused the statue; on which point controversy has arisen. So did the Warden of Keble; so do all the parish clergy.

It was pointed out that no statue to any public personage was to be seen in any street of Oxford. Is she to begin with a Roman Prelate, once a clergyman of the Church of England? No. says the Warden of All Souls, don't let us offend the religious sentiment of the mass of our fellowcitizens. Even Roman Catholics joined in the protest. One whose name is not given, but who is called distinguished, wrote: "Oxford is the last place where any such statue could be at home, If it were possible, Newman ought to be represented as turning his back on all the colleges"; as he did in life. He adds: "The whole idea seems to me as preposterous as if the Catholics of Prague were to grant a site in the middle of their city for a statue of John Huss " Resolutions condemning the scheme and asking the City Council to refuse a site were carried by a great majorities. In the face of this obviously strong feeling, the Duke of Norfolk and his colleagues would be wise to abandon their project.

An ode upon the death of the Duke of Clarence appeared in "The Times" on the morning after his death; the author of it Mr. Alfred Austin. A second one upon the same subject saw the light three days later in a Sunday paper, to which was appended the name of Lewis Morris. A third has been expected from the prolific pen of Sir Edwin Arnold, whom illness and distance seem to have silenced. That Sir Edwin Arnold should be ill is matter of regret to his friends, and to the general reader. It seems to be felt also to be a little hard on him that he should for any reason be kept out of the competition upon which two of his rivals entered with such alacrity.

For competition there is and for no less a prize

than the Laurenteship. It has not been stiffed by the more fact that the present Laureate is alive, and the post therefore not vacaat. When some admirers of these different writers of verso whom I have hamed put them forward some time ago as candidates for the succession to Lord Tennyson, a murmur was heard. Their rivalry, or that which their friends set up for them, was thought premature; the more severe called it indecent. From these hard savings your distinguished visitor is, of course, to be exempted; he was, at the time of this incident, the distinguished visitor of the Japanese, and had not even been appointed Laureate to the Chicago Exhibition, Perhaps Mr. Alfred Austin may also be exempted; but not his friends; and even Mr. Lewis Morris might plead that he was too much occupied with politics and his claims on Carmarthen Boroughs to be pushing his claims as a poet; for poet, I believe, is the word he would select as descriptive of himself.

Politics and the Carmarthen Boroughs were responsible, also, for Mr. Lewis Morris's unreadiness at the moment of the late Duke's death, which he lamented, no doubt, as sincerely as Mr. Austin, though so much less promptly. The delsf. raises the question whether the whole of the stanzas which were given to the public and to posterity by that Sunday sheet were really composed in the interval, or whether they had been on the anvil before, and were delayed only by circumstances over which Mr. Lewis Morris had no control; such as, for example, the imperfect appreciation of them by editors of papers published morning and evening during the week. There can, at any rate, be no doubt about their value; they have among others an autobiographical value; you feel as you read them that you know more about Mr. Morris than you did before. A single stanza contains three allusions to the author of the stanza; another as many; and there are more. They may not seem quite appropriate to the purpose of the ode, but that is a cavil on which no true friend of Mr. Lewis Morris will care to dwell.

The leading Tory journal of this country has been filling its columns for days past with specimens of Postoffice blunders in telegraphy. On